THURSDAY, *February* 22, 1770. THE NUMBER 198.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THE REMEMBRANCER, No. III.

How grand that *union* which doth far and wide extend,
And in one *chain* binds this *new world* from end to end!
How hugg that firm *league*, in which unite and join,
Heroes and patriots from each virtuous clime!
And ſhall there be one *jarring link* of baſe alloy,
That would the *whole* moſt *inglorioufly deſtroy?*
Virginia, once a name of high and great renown,
Oh! canſt thou baſely ſink, and loſe thy fading crown?

WHEN ſailing down a gentle ſtream, whoſe beauteous banks enchant the eye with various ſcenes of rural proſpects, loaded with plenty, reared by the genial hand of *induſtry*, and diverſified by the uſeful improvements of *art*, we glide imperceptibly on, think the paſſage ſhort, and quit the preſent proſpect with reluctance, though ſure each meander in the river will not diminiſh, but continue the tranſporting view. Thus have we delightfully ſailed down the gently riſing, calmly ſwelling torrent of *patriotiſm*, which flows almoſt from the gulph of St. *Lawrence*, through the various northern colonies, in each of which the banks are covered with countleſs individuals, and numerous corporations, all nobly ſacrificing private intereſt to public good, under the ſhady trees of liberty: Nor does one contrary tide oppoſe the flowing torrent, except a little, dirty, naſty ſtream, which oozes out from that ſmall, ſtagnant, putrid *pond*, *Rhode Iſland*, which the ſtreams of liberty have not yet overflowed; but after we croſs *Potowmack*, *mirabile dictu!* alas! alas! we are ſuddenly and unexpectedly ſtopt, with a terrible *carrying place*; and the gallant bark of liberty is tranſported by land quite acroſs the extenſive dominion of Virginia.

Animus meminiſſe horret luctuque refugit.

As the honeſt porters, true Britiſh tars, trudged along, their indignation roſe ſo high, the *chaplain* could hardly reſtrain them from venting bitter execrations againſt the ſtupid inhabitants, who they ſaid might with ſo much eaſe, honour, and advantage, have had one conſtant flowing ſtream from *north* to *ſouth*; and though the colony had been long eminent for hoſpitality, yet they begged the captain to place a ſtrong guard every night around the bark, leaſt the inhabitants ſhould ſteal it for a *pleaſure boat*: but the commander aſſured them that though he was as much ſurpriſed at the conduct of the people as they were, yet he thought there was no great danger, as he knew ſeveral *honeſt planters* who would befriend and protect them, and treat them *gratis* with *perſimmon beer* and *hoe-cake*, to which they replied, "avaſt hauling that rope, we'll not drink a can of grog "with the beſt of them—for the colony will ſoon be as full "of white ſlaves as black ones—liberty and property all "the world over—Old England and North America "for ever—if one ſinks t'other will drown—if the "daughter is enſlaved, the mother cannot long remain "free—odds bodderkins, let them attack us if they dare "—We'll eat a ſalt eel for ſupper if we don't launch "the bark in ſtreams of blood, before we'll part with "it, or any thing about it between ſtem and ſtern."—Upon which they gave three hearty cheers, crying huzza, huzza, huzza, and then marched bravely on, till we arrive at *Roanoke*, where the ſtream of liberty glorioufly diſembogues itſelf, like ſome rivers which abruptly dive into the earth, run many miles inviſibly under ground, and at length break out from its ſubterraneous paſſage, and flow as copious and rapid as before—Thus run the tide of liberty under the hollow dominion of Virginia, till it reached North Carolina, and then the patriotic ſhip ſails down the continent, without interruption from ſhoals, rocks, or carrying places.

North Carolina, our near neighbour, though a young, and compared with us, an infant colony, yet have lately glorioufly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the all-momentous cauſe of *liberty*, by glorious *reſolutions*, and an *aſſociation* for the non-importation of Britiſh manufactures, till the fatal grievance is removed; which completes the chain of union throughout the continent, if our link does not break, or if broke can be ſoddered and welded on again. Nor could the *Carolinians* be cajoled into a tame deſertion of the common cauſe, or deterred from an adoption of the *only plan* that can ſave a ſinking country—a *plan* venerable indeed, as it is honoured with the glorious ſanction of all *America*, and the approbation of all the genuine ſons and friends of *liberty* in the world.

But as there is not room in this paper to do juſtice to that *noble province*, nor to animadvert on the *marvellous ſpeeches*, delivered on the memorable occaſion, they muſt be deferred to a ſucceeding number, though it will a little retard our *coming nearer home*, and delay the probing of that feſtering *wound* in the vitals of our *own boſom*, which to lance and heal, is the more immediate object of the painful, but kindly medicinal *Remembrancer*, which would *ſlay* only with a view to *cure*.

Happy would it be if theſe gentle hints, like random diſtant ſhot, would ſound an alarum, and procure a reaſonable capitulation, without proceeding to a formal ſiege, which is neither agreeable to the generous aſſailant, nor to the beſieged; and ſuch a *reduction* would be more joyful, than a victory won by a pitched battle.

But if the ſtill ſmall voice of gentle *hints*, and ſeaſonable *recollection*, will not awake a *ſleepy people*, what forbids the raiſing of the whirlwind, and thundering in the ſtorm? Is it not infinitely more eligible ſuddenly and roughly to be arouzed from ſleep, than to indulge a dangerous repoſe an hour longer, and ſo periſh in the growing flames?

Shall the young, neighbouring colony of Carolina, on the one hand, and our tobacco ſiſter Maryland, on the other, and indeed the whole continent "reſolve—and aſſociate"—and what is much more, glorioufly and invincibly *perſevere*—except—how ſhall I utter it?—except—how can I ſpeak it?—But why ſhould I in vain attempt to conceal that which is ſo notorioufly known—except the once illuſtrious, but now withering, falling *Virginia*.

"Who would not laugh if ſuch a colony there be,
"Who will not WEEP if poor *Virginia* is ſhe?"

PHILO HOMINIS.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE, *of* November 20, 1769.

The following is Mr. Serjeant GLYNN's *reply to Mr. Serjeant Whitaker's ſpeech; Mr. Serjeant Glynn being council for the plaintiff, Mr.* WILKES, *againſt Lord Halifax, defendant.*

My Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury,

YOU have heard the argument which the counſel for the defendant makes uſe of, to leſſen the damages which my client has laid in his declaration againſt the Earl of Halifax; but notwithſtanding the ingenuity with which the caſe has been ſtated, I differ entirely, both from Mr. Serjeant Whitaker's own eſtimate, and that which he has calculated for me.

With reſpect to the meaſure of damages, I do not deſire you, Gentlemen of the Jury, to exert a headſtrong blind indignation, but I aſſert vengeance on thoſe who have injured the laws of your country, to be the proper object of your indignant ſpirits, and which call on you to make the moſt liberal, and at the ſame time the moſt conſiderate appreciation of the wrongs thoſe laws have ſuſtained. What the conſequence might be to Mr. Wilkes, from the natural tendency of the meaſures purſued by the noble Lord, not what damage actually did attend them, is highly proper and neceſſary for your conſideration. That theſe effects did not follow, Mr. Wilkes is not in the leaſt degree indebted to the humanity of the noble defendant, any more than he is to his Lordſhip's candour, for this extortion of juſtice by the voice of a kingdom. 'Tis not for intereſt he

brings this action, but to deter, by no ſmall damages, future Miniſters from purſuing meaſures, which they find have led their predeceſſors to ruin; and by no ſmall damages are Miniſters to be terrified; and few men, in whole revolving ages, can be found, who dare oppoſe themſelves to the forces of tyranny, and whoſe ſingle breaſts contain the ſpirit of nations. And it is to the high, firm, and glorious ſpirits, ſuch as Mr. Hampden and Mr. Wilkes, that the inhabitants of this country are indebted for their exemption from arbitrary taxation of their property, and uncertain enjoyment of their perſonal liberty. And ſhould you in this cauſe, Gentlemen, as no doubt you will, act with the noble zeal of Engliſhmen, it muſt appear to the public, the record muſt be graced with it, that a Britiſh jury inflicted an exemplary fine on the Miniſter who daringly deprived the champion of his country's freedom, of his own liberty.

How Mr. Wilkes will think proper to apply the pecuniary remuneration of his injuries, becomes not us to enquire; but that the noble Peer ſhould ſuffer for his miſconduct, by a pecuniary mulct, is of the higheſt importance to us, and due in juſtice to Mr. Wilkes. It has been aſked by my learned brother, in his uſual vein of pleaſantry, and to relieve your ſpirits, after ſo long and ſerious attention, whether Mr. Wilkes would build a church or erect an altar to liberty? Yes, he will raiſe an alter to liberty, in the memory of all friends of the conſtitution; you, Gentlemen, will have the honour of aſſiſting him in the glorious work, and your names will be inſcribed upon it.

I would not triſle with your time, I would not be ſo inſolent as to ſuppoſe, that a Middleſex jury would ſuſpect or imagine that it was for bolts, locks, or doors broken, that this action was brought: That ſuch particulars were eſtimated at 200l. others at 300l. and that the liberty of Mr. Wilkes was to be eſtimated at 500l. The valuation of liberty is new to the law. The conſtitution of the courts of law fix no value upon the liberty of individuals, any more than good citizens can eſtimate at any price the liberty of the public.

It has been inſinuated, that Mr. Wilkes has not purſued with activity, thoſe who have been guilty of this encroachment upon his liberty. But on the contrary, I am perſuaded, and affirm, and truſt that you too will be convinced, that Mr. Wilkes took every ſtep to accelerate the cauſe, and that Lord Halifax took every poſſible ſtep to retard the cauſe. After iſſues upon iſſues accumulated upon him for ſmall ſums, my Lord Halifax has been dragged into court as a delinquent for 500l. As long as the record of outlawry ſubſiſted, no farther ſtep could be taken by Mr. Wilkes; that outlawry has been lately reverſed, and we have now, after all the unavoidable delays of law, aſſiſted by the authority of privilege, happily brought this delinquent to anſwer to you for his conduct, and to make ſome ſatisfaction for his injuſtice.

I am charged with attributing to my Lord Halifax, perſonal malice againſt Mr. Wilkes, without proof. The idea the law has annexed to malice, is a depraved mind, exerting itſelf againſt perſons who have really offered no injury, or none adequate to the reſentment kindled and burſting out into action againſt them. And the court always ſuppoſes that kind of malice, where no ſufficient cauſe of mal-treatment appears. It muſt therefore be either malice againſt Wilkes, or deparved motives againſt the conſtitution itſelf, which prompted and impelled the noble Peer to the enormities that have been diſcovered and demonſtrated to you by the evidence equally of defendant and plaintiff.

Mr. Wilkes arreſted, the cuſtody is almoſt inſtantaneouſly changed, and he is ſent, with amazing expedition, to ſtrict and cloſe confinement to the Tower. Mr. Webb ſays, ſuch directions were given by Lord Egremont in the preſence of Lord Halifax, ſilent and unoppoſing, as ſhocked even him, from which conduct we muſt infer malice; and ſuch malice appears of all ſizes, in the procedure of the defendant, as evince his action to have been entirely under the malignant authority of that paſſion.

The North Briton is charged in the firſt warrant as treaſonable; afterwards, that ſevere appellation was dropped: Why then, but to warrant and juſtify an intention to treat Mr. Wilkes with ſeverity, was it ever aſſumed? Their Lordſhips it ſeems had followed the courſe of precedents; they had previouſly taken the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and how far they could oppreſs Mr. Wilkes, was the conſtant ſubject of their conferences after his arreſt.

No hardſhip, it is ſaid, was occaſioned by this warrant; yet under this very identical warrant were Wilkes's papers ſeized, by means of which papers, ſo illegally obtained, the noble Peer and aſſociate, have perſecuted him even to the ruin of his fair hopes and expectations in life, of his fortune, and, at this moment, he is impriſoned in conſequence of it.

It would have become the Secretaries to have ſent for him, made him all the amends in their power, and to have diſcharged him from his confinement; but they, artfully and diligenuouſly, offered to bail him, when they knew he was in confinement under an illegal warrant.

For fear the meaning of cloſe confinement ſhould not be ſufficiently underſtood at the Tower, a particular verbal explanation was ſent by theſe humane Secretaries, of what they deſired his confinement ſhould be, and what kind of impriſonment did they direct? Even that of the moſt atrocious ſtate priſoner; the ſuppoſed author of a libel was ordered to the confinement of a traitor; to ſee no friends, no relations; to be prevented from making proof of his innocence, for want of advice; and when the rigour of his confinement was relaxed, and ſoftened, as they ſtile it, to be able to communicate nothing in confidence to his friends, to his lawyers; but every word and action muſt paſs the obſervation of two officers of the Tower.

Such was the confinement to which Mr. Wilkes was doomed by Lord Halifax; but this mode of impriſonment has been exerciſed, we are told, in a more tyrannical degree, than Mr. Wilkes experienced. I take it for granted, that thoſe precedents of warrants for cloſe impriſonment, which have been produced in ſuch clouds, are juſt; and I do moreover believe, that there is not a ſpecies of tyranny which may not be warranted by the practice of the Secretary of State's office; but if theſe precedents were his guides, the noble Peer had little of the ſpirit of an Engliſhman, if, at the ſight of ſuch, he did not ſtart and refuſe to follow them. If theſe precedents were unknown to him, and the form new, the offence againſt the law was entirely his own, and he muſt be conſidered as the author of the precedent; by which conduct he has raiſed and introduced a ſpirit of examination, that will exert itſelf in cenſuring him, becauſe it is plain he governed himſelf by rules inconſiſtent with the laws of this country; and will ſtigmatize the Secretary's office, becauſe we now ſee it is the cuſtom of that office to purſue methods deſtructive of every barrier, which the wiſdom of our anceſtors interpoſed between the power of the Crown, and the liberty of the people.

Theſe rules and cuſtoms the noble Peer hath followed; nor does he give any reaſonable hopes, that if it were in his power, he would not obſerve the ſame again; he expreſſes no compunction, he does not confeſs that he has acted upon miſtaken principles. But even if he had expreſſed concern for the injury he had done, if he had not made an offer of indemnification at the ſame time, you would not have accepted of ſuch repentance.

We all know upon whom the expence will light of indemnifying Mr. Wilkes for the injury he has received from the laws which the noble Peer takes for his rule of conduct; that they are not the laws of this country we all know likewiſe; yet ſuch has been the œconomy of the treaſury, and ſuch the obſtinacy of the noble defendant, that I am firmly convinced, that 100,000l. would have been gladly expended towards maintaining them.

But I hope and believe theſe things will be enquired into ſhortly in a proper place; you too, Gentlemen of the Jury, in your province, in forming a verdict, will provide that it may be an inſtructive example to poſterity, by giving vindictive damages, which go hand and hand with exemplary juſtice.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 22.

Mr. RIND,

The following intelligence is deſerving of a place in your paper, as it ought by no means to be concealed from the worthy Governor, and injured public.

" A Magiſtrate in New-Kent, declared laſt week, in " company, that he was then returning from the court " of *Charles City* county, where he had attended as an " *evidence forty four days*, and the caſe was not yet " brought on or concluded! How unfortunate is that " community, where, though there are monthly courts, " the progreſs of the law is thus obſtructed, and juſtice " delayed! Who would have thought it credible, that " ſuch unexampled delinquency could be found under ſuch " a vigorous adminiſtration of one of the moſt active and " indefatigable Governors, perhaps on the continent!"

On the 8th of laſt month, Col. WILLIAM TAYLOE, of Lancaſter county, departed this life, in the 72d year of his age. He was Lieutenant of the county, and Judge of the court, and, in every ſtation of life, ſupported a character that will endear his memory to all who knew him: And, on the laſt of the ſame month, died the Lady of CHARLES CARTER, Eſq; of Corotoman. In her he has loſt an excellent and affectionate wife, and the pariſh a charitable and humane neighbour, and benefactreſs.

On Thurſday the 8th inſtant, died at his houſe in Suſſex county, after a long and painful illneſs, JOHN EDMUNDS, Eſq; He has ſerved his county as a re-

presentative for many years, and discharged that trust in such a manner as would do honour to the best of men; he may therefore be considered as a loss to his country, but much more so to his county.

Tuesday the 13th instant died at his seat, in Gloucester county, Mr. MORDECAI COOKE, a young Gentleman greatly lamented by all that had the pleasure of being acquainted with him.

Besides the above, we have also heard of the deaths of Mr. John Perrin, late of Gloucester county, and Mr. John Semple, attorney at law, in King and Queen.

The house of Thomas Jefferson, Esq; in Albemarle county, was lately burnt down, in his absence, by which unhappy accident he has lost all his furniture, a valuable collection of books, and what is perhaps worse, his papers.

Mr. RIND,

Please to insert the following observation, and you will very much oblige A CUSTOMER.

IT has ever been my opinion, that the best and most suitable return the generous can possibly make to the scurrility of the base, is the passing over it with a total neglect, and silent contempt, though with a full forgiveness of the injury. By this method a man may always make himself nobly the superior of such an enemy.

E. M.

☞ *Our customers we hope will pardon the smallness of this paper, which is the largest we can procure, till the supply we daily expect comes to hand.*

WHOEVER has drawn in the Hon. WILLIAM BYRD's lottery, the one hundred acre lots of land, No. 763, 764, and 767, may, by applying to the printer hereof, hear of a person that would willingly purchase them.

For BRISTOL,

(with liberty of consignment)

THE Ship RIALTO, lately rebuilded and made very commodious for passengers, *Freeman Phelps*, commander, and will sail by the first of *May*, most part of her cargo being absolutely engaged.

For freight or passage apply to said commander on board, at *Ruffin's* ferry, or *Thomas Thomas*, at *Newcastle*. 3 *Feb.* 14, 1770.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 14*th of* March *next, at the plantations of* John Lidderdale, *Esquire, at* Ward's *fork, in* Charlotte *county*,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND, containing 5557 acres, remarkable for producing fine tobacco and wheat, is well watered, having many fine streams on it, and is an excellent place for stock. There are three plantations cleared sufficient to work 30 hands, under good fences, with all convenient houses, barns, Negro quarter, &c. and is in fine order for cropping; and for the convenience of purchasers is laid off in lots of about 400 acres, from the old survey, and may be viewed at any time. It will be sold together or in parcels, as may be most agreeable to the purchasers. At the same time and place will be sold about 100 choice SLAVES, chiefly *Virginia* born, amongst which is a great number of fine young fellows, women, and girls, an exceeding good cooper and carpenter, with his tools, and several fine handy fellows that have been foremen or managers at the out quarters. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold several yoke of fine draught oxen, all the stocks of cattle, hogs, and horses, with the crop of corn and fodder; likewise the carts, ploughs, and working tools, belonging to the plantations. Three years credit will be allowed for the land, on paying interest after the first year, and twelve months credit for the slaves and stocks. Bond, with approved security, will be required.

BENJAMIN WALLER, JOHN WAYLES, RICHARD HANSON, } Attornies in fact for *John Lidderdale* Esq;

N. B. Five *per cent.* discount is allowed for ready money.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 22, 1770.

Journeymen TAILORS

Two understand their business well, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JON^{n}. PROSSER.

TREASURY-OFFICE, *7th Feb.* 1770.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Public Treasury are desired to present them, and they shall be immediately discharged.

It is hoped the new Emission of Treasury Notes is effectually guarded against Forgeries. Besides the many Checks, which the different Devices, and the great Variety of Types afford, the particular Kind of Paper, on which the Money is impress'd, must add greatly to it's Security. In the Bills of five and two Pounds the Capital Letters T. W and in those of three Pounds and twenty Shillings the letters KER are wrought in white Letters in the Paper itself, and may be easily perceived thro' the Signers Names; on the upper Margin runs a white Chain wrought likewise in the Paper, and equally discernable; the opposite and lower Edge is indented to serve as a Tally with the Books, which will be always kept in the Office. This, added to other Precautions used on the Occasion, will furnish an almost infallible Criterion to distinguish the genuine from counterfeited Bills, if Forgeries should be attempted, provided the Holders of the Money can be prevailed with to preserve it from clipping, and to avoid pasting Paper on the Backs of the Notes. If they will not, I shall not think the Treasury obliged to exchange other Money for defaced Bills, unless they happen to be injured thro' Accident.

RO: C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Monday *the* 19*th day of* March *next, at* York *court*,

A TRACT of land containing 262 acres, lying within 3 miles of *York* town, having on the high land great abundance of fire wood, and plenty of oak and gum timber for rails and building; there is a swamp running through it which will afford 15 or 20 acres of fine meadow land, that is also well stock'd with ash wood for firing or timber, and there is only about 20 acres of the land cleared. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and credit given for the other half until *October* next, on giving bond and approved security. At the same time is to be sold two lots in *York* town, joining the lot where Mr. *Edward Cary* lately lived, either for ready money or credit, as shall be agreed on at the time of sale.

LAWRENCE SMITH.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *James City*, the latter end of *July* last, a large black Negro fellow named CHARLES, a sawyer by trade, has a large scar in his face, and straddles much in his walk; he is much addicted to running away, was taken up at *Hampton* in 1766, where he endeavoured to pass for a freeman, and was lurking, as I suppose, in order to get the opportunity of some vessel to escape out of the country. As he may probably have made that way now with the same design, I forewarn all masters of vessels from harbouring or employing him; and will give the person who takes up and brings him to me, or secures him in any prison, TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides the allowance by law.

THOMAS COWLE.

GREENWICH, *Feb.* 15, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Gloucester* county, the 5th instant, a very likely *Virginia* born Negro fellow named ADAM, of a yellow complexion, about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, by trade a sawyer and cooper; he had on when he went away a white plains waistcoat and breeches, knit yarn stockings, *Virginia* shoes, steel buckles, an oznabrigs shirt, and a felt hat. He carried with him a light coloured suit of cloth cloaths, and other things unknown, and some books; as he can read and write an indifferent hand, he purposed, when he went off, to forge himself a pass to go to *Carolina*, to pass as a freeman. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward, besides the allowance by law, to any person that delivers the said slave to me, or either of my overseers, in this county; and if taken in *Carolina* FIVE POUNDS.

3 JOHN FOX.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber, living near *Hobbs Hole*, in *Essex* county, is, by his Excellency the Governor, appointed Escheator of the counties of *Gloucester*, *Middlesex*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Essex*, *Caroline*, and *Spottsylvania*, in the room of JOHN SEMPLE, Gentleman, deceased.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Urbanna, Feb. 1, 1770.

WANTED a Journeyman TAILOR, who if he underſtands his buſineſs well, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN CRAINE.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, living in* Princeſs Anne *county, or by Captain* William Calvert, *in* Norfolk,

ABOUT 30 or 40 tons of LIGNUM VITÆ, from 4 to 18 inches diameter.

SAMUEL TENANT.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 15th of* March *next, at* Halifax *court-houſe, being court day,*

A TRACT of land lying on the head of *Graſſy Creek*, in the county of *Halifax*, containing about 1000 acres, which belonged to Maj. *Harry Gaines*, of the county of *King William*, deceaſed. Two years credit will be allowed the purchaſer, paying intereſt after the end of the firſt year, and giving bond and good ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſquire, deceaſed.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday *the 15th day of* March *next, at* Halifax *court-houſe, being court day,*

TWO valuable tracts of land belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *Anderſon Stith*, deceaſed; one of the tracts lies on the rivers *Dan* and *Hyco*, in *Halifax* county, and contains 1000 acres, and the other lies on *Coleman's* creek, in the ſame county, and contains about the ſame quantity. And on *Tueſday* the 10th of *April* next, will be ſold at *Prince George* court-houſe, being court day, a tract of well timbered land, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, containing about 109 acres, lying in the ſaid county of *Prince George*, about four miles from *James* river, near the land of Mr. *Pinckard*. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and two years for the other half, on the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 7, 1770.

WHEREAS I intend to leave this colony immediately after the enſuing *April* court, I ſhall eſteem it as a favour, if all thoſe who are indebted to me, will diſcharge their reſpective balances by that time, as their not being punctual may render it inconvenient for me to proſecute my intention, which will be a very great diſappointment to me. My buſineſs will be carried on in my abſence, by a perſon well qualified for it, and I hope all my former cuſtomers will continue to favour me with their orders. ELDRED FISHER.

PETERSBURG, *February* 10, 1770.

STOLEN from on board the *Peggy's* flat, lying at *Peterſburg*, the 6th inſt. the following tobacco notes.

	Numb.	Nett,	
At *Blandford*,	534	1138	*James Shelton.*
	1236	1142	ditto.
	1237	1194	ditto.
	783	1120	*John Freeman.*
	1313	1114	ditto.
	349	1120	ditto.
Robert Bolling's,	861	1089	*Joſeph Royſter.*
John Bolling's,	470	1220	*Abraham Sablett.*
	604	1105	*Jacob M'Gehee.*
	105	1021	*Ja. Muday's* eſtate.

Whoever returns the above notes to Mr. *Richard Booker* in *Peterſburg*, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive forty ſhillings, and no queſtions aſked. If they are offered for ſale, it is deſired they may be ſtopped, as the tobacco will not be delivered for them.

WILLIAM ASHBURN.

To be SOLD, *with the concurrence of my truſtees, at* Fauquier *court-houſe, on* Monday *the 26th day of* February *next,*

ABOUT eighteen VIRGINIA born SLAVES.

Credit will be given for twelve months, the purchaſers entering into bond with ſufficient ſecurity.

tdſ. HENRY PEYTON.

THE executors of Colonel *Carter*, late of *Clive*, hereby deſire to give notice, that the lands upon *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, in the counties of *Prince William* and *Fauquier*, appertaining to that Gentleman's eſtate, will be expoſed to ſale, on *Tueſday* the 15th day of *May* next, to the higheſt bidders, for ready money, ſeveral lots into which thoſe lands will be laid off. Their value and conveniency have been ſufficiently ſet forth in a former advertiſement, for this purpoſe. And it is preſumed every perſon intending to purchaſe, has long before this time made himſelf ſufficiently acquainted with their goodneſs. They contain upwards of 12000 acres.

The ſale to begin at Capt. *George Nevill's*, in the county of *Fauquier*, and continue until all the lots are ſold.

CUMBERLAND, *January* 25, 1770.

RUN away from my plantation, in this county, JACK and JOSHUA, two likely young fellows, about 22 years old each. *Jack* is a ſtout black fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſpeaks remarkably quick, and his whiſkers grow down his face. *Joſhua* is about the ſame height of *Jack*, but not ſo thick, has a deceitful ſmile when he ſpeaks, and has a wen over one of his eyes. They are cloathed in the uſual manner for Negroes, but it is probable they will change their cloaths, as they are cunning and of a roguiſh diſpoſition. I expect they will make towards *Norfolk*, and the lower parts of *Carolina*, as they were brought from there a few years ago, when I purchaſed them. Whoever brings me the ſaid runaways, or ſecures them in ſome priſon, ſo that I may get them, ſhall, for ſo doing, be amply rewarded, by

JOHN MAYO.

RUN away from the ſhip *Theodorick*, a ſailer named *James Adams*; he is abont 5 feet 10 inches high, has a blooming countenance, and ſmooth face, ſpeaks broad, inclining to the Yorkſhire dialect. Whoever will deliver him at *Broadway's*, in *Appamatox*, on board ſaid ſhip, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and what the law allows. As he is a ſervant, it's hoped this will prevent all maſters of ſhips from carrying him off, as whoever conveys him away may expect to be proſecuted according to law by HUGH WYLIE.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 3, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th of *November* laſt, a Negro fellow named BRISTOL, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, thick lipped, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth, marked with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, ſome *French* and *Spaniſh*. He was ſeen laſt month at *Richmond*, calling himſelf *Tom*, paſſing for a freeman, and may go out of the country as ſuch. Any perſon who will ſecure him, ſo that I can get him, ſhall be paid Forty Shillings more than the law allows; and all maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the country, as he may impoſe on them by ſaying he is free

tf. MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

TAKEN up, ſome time laſt ſummer was twelve months, two horſes, one a bay, about 4 feet 10 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I F; the other an iron grey, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the off buttock LP in a piece. The owners may have them on applying to the ſubſcriber at *Aylett's* Warehouſe, *King William* county, and paying charges. Poſted and appraiſed, the bay to 4l. and the grey to 5l.

BENJAMIN ELLIOT.

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